Cambria Freeman.

L. JOHNSTON, Editor. ME IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SL VE BESIDE. H. A. PUPKE, Publisher.

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President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the States, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound political concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that this painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened people, however, with a wise and beneficent constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was, on the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves; and restoration in the first moments of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. Expectations however, then so confidently and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained by my obligations to the Constitution to withhold my assent, and therefore, a source of profound regret and, in complying withthe obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite statement, satisfactory to the American people, of questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare, that all this time there is cause to Union, as our fathers understood the word, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established, can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, and where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns, according to its own will, and where the powers of the central government are strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, and apply with equal force to all people of every section; and that such is not the present state of the Union, it is a melancholy fact, and we all must acknowledge, that the restoration of the States to their proper and legal relations with the Federal government, and with one another, according to the terms of original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and Constitution are inseparable; as long as the is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to establish justice and domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.—Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends, and without that obedience we can look forward only to continued outrages upon individual rights and incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, total loss of our prosperity, general corruption of our morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of reconstruction seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws, and as the execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force, there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All rights and all obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with fundamental law. Courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be unimpeded, and crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated as the mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches. Is there any obstacle that can exist to perfect the Union of all the States? On the momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions, of great weight. On the 22d of July, 1861, Congress declared by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses that the war should be conducted solely for the [illegible] maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the dignity and equality and rights of States or individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted; but it was a solemn public official pledge of national honor. I cannot imagine upon what grounds repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be understood that this pledge was not made to rebels only; thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives, in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in our extremity and peril, a violation of it now in the which does not belong to them unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is supreme law for them as well as for all other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them implies corelative obligations on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual or class or sectional interest, much less of party forbearance, but of duty, high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. Constitutional duty is not only one which requires States to be restored, but there is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is yet consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union, is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. My predecessor, as well as myself and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circles, and they are constantly in banc and elsewhere exercising jurisdiction victions were not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events, and further reflections upon the transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. I hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution. It is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? Ordinances of secession adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion of their citizens—were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purposes intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were these States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? Directly the contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not a disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battle-field was not a triumph of its lawless principle, nor could Congress, with or without the day of our power would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of those Acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute-book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States, to control the elections of State Legislatures, State officers, and members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by authority declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege, to dissolve State Legislatures, or prevent them from assembling, to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of States, and appoint others without regard to State law, to organize and operate all political machinery of States, to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose. These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches, and not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize, either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only through usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or be arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does wholly subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury.—Personal freedom, property, and life, it assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and whether they live in States, Territories or districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offense; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will; and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character or temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men.—The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consent in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery.—It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting-place.—The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power unrestrained by law may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none. It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false that excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case, the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they would be without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with political privileges torn from white men. The blacks of the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person or property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively of their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed that they shall merely govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubtful whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it.

I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guarded by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted, morally and mentally, to administer it well; for, if conferred upon those who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country; especially, when a large majority of that class in wielding the power thus placed in their hands cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four million persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that as a class they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner, who makes our loved home his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes, as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrage, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy public sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled thro' fraud and usurpation, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of Government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in the attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit wisely observed hitherto which makes the ballot a privilege and trust, and which requires of some class a time suitable for probation and preparation, and to give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust it demands, is to degrade it and finally destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political trust is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction. I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen, but to transfer our political inheritance to them would in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the federal government partially, in the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be re-organized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends, it would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. There is a great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics, which will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtain the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interests, and will create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness.

Of all the dangers which our nation has encountered, none are equal to those ahead which must result from the success of an effort now making to Africanize half our country. I would not put the considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction, under the system adopted by Congress to aggravate what I regard as an intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost millions already, and if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of a negro government after it is established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that the negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves without military power; they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and vast private interests, which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government.—That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, if persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. The habitual violation of the prescribed rules which we bound ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people; our only standard of civil duty would be set at naught, and the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost; public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse, passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other securities. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as tax payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, our moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that it or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended.

The financial honor of this great commercial nation is largely indebted, and with a republican form of government, administered by agents of a popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such an unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments.

Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by arbitrary power, which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation. Another reason for retrieving our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in late manifestations of public opinion upon that subject. We live in a country where popular will always enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve their inheritance of a free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before the love of liberty and law, for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as a last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and even something to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or his constituents. It is true that cases may arise in which the Executive would be compelled to stand upon its rights, and maintain them regardless of consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government; and if there be neither judicial remedy for wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defenders;—if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards.

The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still had in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. Public creditors and tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of finances, and neither class will long endure large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes.—Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. Great sums which officers may hold, will, by connivance with fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that open disregard of Constitutional obligations, avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places.

The expenses of the United States, including the interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision, as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the tenure of office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability.

The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named his utmost endeavors will be to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically opposed to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, and restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence. Under the peculiar mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of hearing it, it is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as deliquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such an irresponsible rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal shall be made in any given case. The act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction and transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. Prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor.

The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule.—Law does not define what shall be deemed a good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate—the nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If a charge be incapacity, what evidence would support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways by violent party men in violent party times. Unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If officers be accused of dishonesty how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the meantime risk the character and interests of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate an overt act, must he move at peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquencies of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it is not left where it has been placed by the Constitution; but all just now will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his actions. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them.—They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit—sometimes for a fixed period—sometimes during good behavior; but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests.—Danger to the public service comes not from the power to appoint; therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate the right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made.

A little reflection on this subject will probably, satisfy all who have the good the country at heart, that our best [illegible]

to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules, made sacred by observance, of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed; nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed the currency, like the tide, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion, the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of National bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions, while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased. Others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic inconvertible currency. For this purpose we inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions.—This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy to take such measures as will enable holders of its notes and those of National banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow; this, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. The legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable, is demanded by the highest public considerations. The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from evils which they themselves had experienced, hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States *from making anything but gold and silver* a tender in the payment of debts.

The anomalous condition our currency is now in, is a striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces,

First. Notes of National banks which are made receivable for all dues to the government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and securities them selves.

Second. Legal tender notes issued by the United States, which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imposts; and

Third. Gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation in the payment of all its debts.

The plighted faith of the government should be inviolably maintained; but while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder, who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the Government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on land and protect us on sea; pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing scars and wounds received in its service; public servants in the various departments of the Government; farmers who supply the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; artisans who toil in the nation's workshops; mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels, should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin, gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $157,500,000—making a grand aggregate of products since 1849 of $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $689,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, it was $125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was $810,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was $322,000,000—making the aggregate net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over the net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in national and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely inferior currency will supercede better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause a retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper.—Notwithstanding the coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of precious metals bearing national devices, are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve *what he honestly possesses, or to obtain* what he has honestly earned, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial—not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages properties destructive to its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and gifted statesmen, that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppressions, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of community, compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of demoralizing tendency, injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any other way countenanced by the government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes, under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the wants of the government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on men of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the Internal Revenue system, by a large reduction of the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive, and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen temptations to evade the law, diminish violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operation less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the government may be reduced and the people relieved from excessive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and public faith in regard to the national debt faithfully observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with a restoration to the Union of all the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriations of $13,000,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not long be deferred.

During the last fiscal year, 7,031,014 acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,556, and 36,481 names were added to the rolls.—The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was 155,474.

Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the 238 vessels composing the present navy of the United States, 56, carrying 507 guns, are in squadron service. The total expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful result achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republic of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Paraua is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If the allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition, a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $3,000,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with a settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of those in the island of Hayti, have never attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war, the rebels and their piratical, blockade-running allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection, and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defense, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any Trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject, the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite Courts and laws authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important quest on.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1867.

—A large eagle chased a pigeon into a house in New Haven, Conn., both flying through an open window. The bird of freedom was captured.

Letter from Altoona.

Correspondence of the Cambria Freeman.

ALTOONA, DEC. 9, 1867.

FRIEND MAC—Thanksgiving day was properly observed in this place, our citizens generally abstaining from servile work. Rev. McMurray, of the M. E. Church, delivered a very able and eloquent discourse in the Presbyterian Church on that day. In the evening a large concourse of people attended the Fair on behalf of the German Reformed Church, and patronised it most liberally. This praiseworthy enterprise closed on that evening, but will be opened again to-morrow evening. It deserves to be generously encouraged.

On Thursday morning last Mr. Wm Maloney, foreman of the Pa. R. R. Co's tin-shop, met with quite a painful accident. While coming out of his house he slipped and fell on his side, and, I was informed, broke two of his ribs.

The Democrats here feel glorious since they have read old Andy's Message to the Rump. What a mighty document it is. It has not been surpassed by any similar effusion since the days of Jefferson, and has infused new life and energy into the true friends of Constitional liberty.

The Democratic Club in this place, of which I have the honor to be a member, is doing good service. Our indomitable, persevering President, John Carr, and energetic, whole-souled Secretary, Wm J. Shomo, as well as our hard working, thorough going Executive Committee, are determined, as far as in them lies, not to cease their efforts until the Union and the Constitution is restored and political rights-consness rules this land once more.

Last Thursday night will long be remembered by the unterrified of Altoona. At an early hour a large concourse of Democrats assembled at their Club room for the purpose of hearing an address from H. H. Fettinger, Esq., our worthy, popular and efficient Chief Burgess. I will not attempt to report the speech, but I must say that I never listened to a more interesting effort. The speaker divided his speech into two parts, viz: his political experience, and the reason why he was a Democrat. He commenced by vividly describing the rise and fall of the various political organizations which have been arrayed against the Democracy since he cast his first, or maiden vote, for the immortal Jackson. He then rehearsed the different names assumed by the opposition since the foundation of the government—the Federalists, the Blue Lighters, the Witch Burners, the Hunkers, the Native Americans, the American Republicans, the Republican Americans, the Barn Burners, the Anti-Masons, the Anti-Catholics, the Free Soilers, the Abolitionists, and the Lord only knows what all—down to the last Democratic President of these once United States, the peerless Buchanan. His withering denunciation of the black and tan party for their bitter, tyranical proscription, was of the most scathing character, while his portrayal, in glowing colors, of the history of that good old Constitution revering, Union maintaining organization, the Democratic party, eluited prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. Thro' thick and thin, peace and war, it had never to change either its cognomen or its creed. It was ever, like the Persian fire worshippers, watching the sacred fire in hopes that it might burn forever. So must the Democracy continue to watch, lest the fire of patriotism within her goes out, darkness closes in around us, and the Union dies.

The address was eloquent throughout, and while it sparkled with the most irresistible wit, it afforded an abundance of food for serious reflection to all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

But I have already spun this epistle out to an inordinate length, and therefore I will close for the present.

Yours, &c, T. I. M.

BRITISH VERSUS PAPAL CLEMENCY.—England, mighty England, upon whose realms the sun never sets, has hung three Irishmen for being engaged in the rescue of a fellow countryman. True, a policeman lost his life during the rescue, but it is not likely the one fatal shot came from the three pistols of the three defunct Fenians. England we believe, is strong enough, secure enough in her hold upon Ireland, to have spared these men, and considering that the death of the policeman Brett was not murder, and that the prosecution failed to fix the homicide upon any one of the prisoners, the crown should have interposed its great and ennobling prerogative of mercy. That it has not done so will confirm the impression prevalent on the continent and on this side that England is seized with a panic that blinds the judgment while arousing the passions.

Contrast this course with that of Pio Nono. The Fenians rescued two prisoners, and in the melee a policeman was killed. Garibaldians invaded the Papal State made barracks of churches levaded contributions, and attacked Papal forces, all with the avowed design of overturning the Papel sovereignty. There is no dispute about their being fiilibusters *pur et simple*; and these men killed not one policeman, but hundreds of the Pope's defenders. The invaders are beaten back, leaving several hundred of their comrades in the bands of the power they had striven to demolish. Are the prisoners shot or hung like the Fenians? "The Pope has released the Garibaldian prisoners,' says the cable telegram. England contributed thousands of pounds to the Garibaldian war chest.

Look upon this picture and upon this. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

—There is a company of Arabian jugglers now performing in London whose feats excel anything achieved by any of the many Oriental wonder-workers who have visited this country. These performers appear to take their eyes out, balance themselves upright on a naked sword, eat stones, nails, glass, &c., cactus leaves and fire, run sharp instruments like iron skewers through the tongue, charm and devour serpents, and perform like revolting but most surprising and inexplicable feats.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—According to a weather prophet in Taunton, Mass, there are to be thirty-four severe snow storms this winter.

—A white man, name unknown, on Friday, at Bright Hope Coalpits, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, was thrown down a shaft a thousand feet deep. The murderer escaped.

—A female child of fourteen, recently married a man of thirty five, in Baltimore. Five days after the wedding she had a connubial quarrel, and attempted suicide with laudanum.

—The salaries of tax collectors connected with the internal on United States bonds amounts to more now than all the expenses of the government under General Jackson's administration.

—Six brothers in McLean County, Ill, named Houghman, weigh twenty-two hundred and nineteen pounds. The smallest weighs two hundred and eighty pounds the heaviest four hundred and fifty.

—A marriage took place last week in Council Bluffs, Ark., between two children, aged sixteen and fourteen. The youth was named Willie Keeline and the young girl Happy Augusta Gardner.

—J. Adams, of Watertown, New York, walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 8 minutes, on the 4th and 5th, for a purse of $100. He did not stop to sleep during the task. The last two miles were performed in 22 minutes.

—A young lady, aged sixteen years, the daughter of one of the wealthiest residents of Richmond, Ind., disappeared nearly two weeks since and has not yet been discovered. Great exertions are being made to find her by her anxious parents.

—In our new possession, the Island of St. Thomas, slavery is still maintained, and the question at once arises, what will be the status of the slaves under the American government? Does the emancipation act extend to them, or is slavery again to be permitted in a part of our Republic?

—At Quincy, Illinois, is a German with a curious blood-mark. It is a perfect deer, about the size of a silver dollar, on his right cheek. The form and outline of the deer are as perfecs as could be drawn by an artist, and show a deer in the act of leaping. It is a bright red color.

—Twenty thousand Roman Catholics are said to live in Japan, who are descendants of converts made by missionaries who labored there two hundred years ago. They have a bishop and a number of priests, and are said to have preserved the religion in all its original purity, undisturbed by their heathen neighbors.

—Allen and Colbeck, two grocers, recently left Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island, for the mainland, in a fishing boat, in order to cheat their creditors. They were overtaken by a storm, and the boat has since drifted ashore with the dead body of one of them entangled in the rigging. The other is supposed to be drowned.

—A terrible accident occurred on the Oswego and Rome railroad on the night of the 6th inst. An extra freight train with empty cars, ran into a tree which had blown across the track. The engine was thrown from the track, and the wreck destroyed by fire. Five freight cars also burned. The engineer, Jesse Trumbull, and the fireman, John Mather were killed.

—One of Weston's old shoes, with proper attestation of its genuineness, was received by mail at Portland, Me., with the following inscription on the tag attached to package; "One of Weston's shoes, procured at enormous expense by the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, and presented by them to the citizens of Portland, Me., as a monument to the enterprise of one of its citizens."

—The nation can breathe freer. The House of Representatives have voted, by a majority of one hundred and eight to fifty-seven, against impeachment of the President. We can now hope that Congress will attend to the practical business of the country. It should henceforth bend all its energies to relieve the people from the crushing taxation that oppresses them to the last point of endurance.

—The solution of the Albemarle ghost, which has been causing great excitement in that portion of Virginia for several weeks past, has been found. A negro with a magic lantern had been employed by a man who wished to buy Morris farm, to frighten the family off, so that he might get it for a low price. He has been arrested, after having brought the entire community into unsual fever for more than three weeks.

GOOD NEWS TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—Having secured the aid of a good Shoer, and being well supplied with Nails and Shoes, I am determined to offer to *cash customers* the greatest inducement held out in this place since things were low. You can have your Horse shod all round for One Dollar and Fifty Cents. I will also iron Sleighs and Sleds, make Wagon Tire and all kinds of Chains, and do everything in the Blacksmithing line at greatly reduced prices *for the cash*.

Shop near the Foundry of E. Glass.

R. H. SINGER.

Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1867-3m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street N. Y.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face; also, a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

S. BELFORD, DENTIST,

CONTINUES to visit Ebensburg personally on the 4th Monday of each month.—During his absence Lewis N. Snyder, who studied with the Doctor, will remain in the office and attend to all business entrusted to him.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
—AT THE—
JOHNSTOWN MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber has just received a large and handsome invoice of Italian and American
MARBLE,
comprising the largest and finest stock of the kind ever brought to Johnstown, at his establishment on Franklin Street, where he is prepared with skilful workmen, to execute all kinds of MONUMENTS, Mantels, Tombstones, and Bureau Tops, &c., as cheap as can be purchased in any of the cities.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale low.

A room has been opened in Ebensburg, a few doors west of Dr. S. S. Christy's Store, where articles of my manufacture will be kept constantly on hand, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work delivered when desired.

JOHN PARRY.

Loretto Marble Works.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties, that he has just received a stock of the finest *Italian and other Marbles* at his *Establishment* in Loretto, Cambria co., Pa., consisting of *Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table and Bureau tops*, manufactured of the best, most beautiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the city, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on the shortest notice.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business.

Now is the time to get a cheap job!

JAMES WILKINSON.

WM. M. LLOYD, JOHN LLOYD,
President. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - $

All business pertaining to Banking transacted on favorable terms.

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, paying for stamps, will be allowed, as follows:

$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.

Jan. 31, 1867 tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

Capital, $60,000.—Privileges to increase to $100,000.

Inland and Foreign Drafts furnished.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Collections made, at home and abroad.
U. S. Bonds and Securities of all kinds obtained.
Deposits received and money loaned.
A general Banking business transacted.

DIRECTORS:

D. J. Morrell, | George Fisk,
Isaac Kauffman, | John Fiber,
Jacob M. Campbell, | E. Y. Townsend,
Jacob Levergood.

D. J. MORRELL, *Pres't.*
H. J. ROBERTS, *Cashier.* jan1-67

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

GRANT HOUSE,
Hemlock, Cambria Co., Pa.
JOHN WILKIN, Proprietor.

This House has been refitted, and offers accommodations superior to any other House in the vicinity. The Proprietor, after long experience in the business, feels confident he understands the wants of the public. His TABLE will be supplied with the delicacies of the season and his BAR with the choicest wines and liquors. By constant attention and due care for the comfort of his guests, the Proprietor hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. [may16 1y.]

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.
A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors, by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.

Jan. 31, 1867. (1y.)

SHIELDS HOUSE,
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
THOMAS CALLEN, Proprietor.

THIS house is now open for the accommodation of the public. Accommodations as good as the country will afford, and charges moderate. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors,
Fourth St., between Market and Arch.
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth. [May 9, 1867.-tf.]

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.—For beauty of polish, saving of labor and cheapness, this preparation is truly unrivalled. *Buy no other.* For sale by
June13, 1867. GEO HUNTLEY.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to

CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

TUESDAY, : : : DEC. 12, 1867.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We need offer no excuse for devoting so much space this week to the publication of this important, able and statesmanlike production. We feel sure that those who have perused it will not begrudge a like favor to others of our subscribers who depend upon the *Freeman* to furnish it to them. All who have not read it should not fail to do so, as it will well repay perusal.

THE FREEMAN.

Now that the long winter evenings are with us, we are determined to increase the attractions of the *Cambria Freeman*, and make it a pleasant fireside companion. For some time past other avocations have prevented us from doing our whole duty in this respect, but we are determined to make ample amends for the future—*and we can.*

We shall make it a point to render our editorial columns more interesting, not only by increasing the quantity but also the quality of matter. Our readers shall, at the same time, be put in possession of all the local news of the county; so that when they have read the *Freeman*, they may feel sure that they have all the local information worth knowing.

We are also under promise of correspondence from Washington and Harrisburg during the sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, and MacShane has promised to resume his travels before the holidays.

With these increased attractions, the *Freeman* should be a visitor at at every fireside in Cambria county. We trust that those who do take and appreciate it will urge its circulation among their neighbors. The beginning of the new year would be a good time for subscribers to commence. Our increase has been steady since the enterprise began, and

"The cry is still they come."

But our circulation might be still extended, and we ask our friends to help us in the work.

A. D. CRISTE.

During our connection with the *Freeman* we have never had occasion to brush for anything appearing in its columns, until last week, when a paper signed by A. D. Criste is given us occasion for shame and regret that we permitted our columns to be used for scurrilous abuse, and regret that we permitted A. D. Criste to expose himself ridicule by his foolish and abusive communication. For this we owe our readers, the parties assailed, and especially A. D. Criste, an apology—and we proceed to make

Some three weeks since A. D. Criste called to know if we would publish an article from him in reference to the Poor House. We replied in the affirmative, provided it was couched in decent language. The paper was handed in, and though we did not admire the spirit, we at once gave it a place.

The week following we permitted Mr. Criste a reply through the same columns, which, in coarse and dignified terms, repelled the aspersion. Here we supposed the matter would end.

On Monday evening of the first week of court we were informed that A. D. Criste had furnished another communication. In view of professional business, and relying on the former promise of A. D. Criste, we permitted the article to go into the hands of the compositor without sufficiently scanning its contents.

Our readers will observe that instead of confining to exhibit mal-administration of the Poor House, the paper is composed almost entirely of personal abuse—a mere venting of the spleen against a number of the most respectable men in the county. The *Freeman* was never established for such a purpose.

A. D. Criste lives several miles from the Poor House, has never been employed about the premises to have been eavesdropping on the paupers; for surely James J. Silvers, the retiring Steward of the Poor House, who is the servant of the Directors, would not retail the gossip of the Poor House for the purpose of libelling his employers. Where this kind of personal venom he would get, readers of the *Freeman*, we have no doubt, notwithstanding all that A. D. Criste has said, that the Cambria County Poor House will be managed as well and economically by the present Board as in the darkest days, and that the immense reduction by which John D. Thomas was sustained by the Democracy, notwithstanding his refusal to receive the support of A. D. Criste, will be fully vindicated by him in an able performance of his duties.

We doubt not Col. McDermitt will sustain the fierce assault and charge of cowardice against a man that he never harmed. The man who was brave enough to bare his breast to the enemy on the plains of Mexico and the valleys of Virginia, and whom no living man would call a coward, would, we think, be too cowardly to slander his enemy because he thought *others* had done him.

To more than to any other, we owe an apology to Mr. Hutchinson, of the *Alleghanian*. Though he and A. D. Criste supported the same county ticket last fall, A. D. Criste does not fail to make a mean insinuation of what he dared not charge openly, for of course there is no man acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson but will spurn a charge to which his whole life gives the lie. While the editor of the *Alleghanian* and ourself have had, and *expect* to have, political controversy, God forbid that our columns should be used to asperse his private reputation, which cannot with truth be assailed. And the character of John D. Thomas will suffer as little from the attack of this calumniator.

In the Poor House controversy we have been a spectator. We did not favor, and never asked to favor, the appointment of Col. McDermitt. We recommended another, whom we deemed to be as well qualified as either he or A. D. Criste. The Board of course, what they thought best, but surely gives A. D. Criste no excuse for being Ishmaelite, and raising his hand against all the leading Democrats in the county.

Now, we are done with A. D. Criste and the Poor House controversy. The former has labored and brought forth its issue. And, in conclusion, we congratulate the readers of the *Freeman*, the people of Cambria county, and even A. D. Criste, that the Directors of the Poor are managing the Cambria Poor House in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the people.

G. A. R.—Prior to the late election we denounced the object of the Society known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," as being political. A member of the order in Johnstown—a gentleman of respectability—assures us that whatever it may be elsewhere, in Johnstown it is *not* political, but charita-

EDITORIALITIES, LOCAL AND GENERAL.—

Our Susquehanna friend has sent us his name just in time to be too late for the publication of his communication this week.

Wm. J. Stone, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., was granted a patent, on Nov. 28th, for an improved axle box for cars.

We are indebted to Hon. D. J. Morrell for the "National American." Also to Mr. Aristide Rodrigue for copy of President's message, and reports of the different bureaus.

A nine year old daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Geary, of Unionville, Centre county, was so seriously burned by her clothes taking fire from the stove, a short time since, as to render her recovery doubtful.

A man giving the name of McClain, stopped at the American House, Tyrone, Friday week, and on the Sunday following disappeared, taking with him two coats, several shirts, and a number of other articles—in all about $50 worth.

John Rumbaugh, a citizen of Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county, aged some sixty years, hung himself in the barn of Mr. Jacob Boyers, on Thanksgiving evening. He was not married, and had his home with Mr. Boyers. He was in posse sion of means amounting to $12,000 or $15,000, which his aged mother inherits.

Mr. David Arnheim, of Allegheny City, arrived in Altoona from Philadelphia, on Monday morning last, to find himself minus a pocket book containing $1,660 in cash, a certificate of deposit for $600, and a check for $150. He occupied a berth in a sleeping car, and was relieved of his treasure while wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

The dead body of Armstrong Henderson, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad was found on the track, terribly mangled, near Lawrenceville Station, on Friday night last. The deceased leaves a wife and family at Bolivar, Westmoreland county. He was about forty-eight years of age, and had been in the employ of the railroad company for twelve years.

The Blairsville *Press* says: "Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Ligonier, hung himself on Tuesday last, while the rest of the family was at dinner. Mr. H. had only been married about six months. The cause of this rash act, our informant says, was attributed to some words that had taken place between his father and himself in regard to his extravagant expenditure of money."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We give below a report of proceedings had in the Quarter Sessions from Tuesday morning (when our last report closed) until the adjournment of the Court on Thursday evening of last week:

Com'th vs. Monroe Scott; two indictments for larceny and one for receiving stolen goods. Guilty as to the two first and not guilty as to the last. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and undergo eighteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Com'th vs. Jane Keath; fornication. District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi* on payment of costs, by defendant.

Com'th vs. John Itel and Patrick Storm; refusing to open a public road. Disposed of as above.

Com'th vs. Michael Barrett; assault. Guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Com'th vs. James E. Laverty; seduction, fornication and bastardy. Guilty. Motion for a new trial made by his counsel, Joseph McDonald and James C. Easly, Esqs.

OTHER SENTENCES.

Michael Blemel, found guilty on two charges of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs in each case, and undergo two years and three months solitary confinement in Penitentiary.

Geo. Welsh, convicted of larceny, sentenced to two years in Penitentiary, $5 fine and costs of prosecution.

Daniel and Jos. Walters, found guilty of assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Christian Stropp, for a like offense, $1 and costs.

SECOND WEEK.

The present week is being devoted exclusively to the trial of the case of Gillis vs. Pa. R. R., which grew out of the terrible disaster in Johnstown, last September a year. It is a test case, and the evidence is being taken down by a phonographer.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN JOHNSTOWN.—Our always welcome and ever interesting correspondent, "Sku Bal," has sent us a somewhat lengthy epistle this week, but owing to the crowded condition of our columns we are forced to content ourselves with the following extract from it. The balance of the letter is altogether of a historical character and will not spoil by keeping. Our correspondent says:

Yesterday (Sunday) quite an unusual sight was witnessed upon the streets of our town, which was nothing more nor less than a monster procession, headed by a band of fourteen instruments.

The procession was composed of the members of St. Joseph's German (Catholic) Association, and the members of their church, who were on their way to Cambria borough to assist in celebrating the feast of the "Immaculate Conception," in honor of which the German Catholic church of that borough was named. The procession was a tremendous one, and the music of the band, as they broke the stillness of a quiet Sabbath morn, attracted a crowd upon the streets such as is seldom witnessed in Johnstown. Appropriate services in honor of the Queen "conceived without sin" were held in the church, when the tremendous gathering dispersed, quietly and orderly, to their homes.

AT COURT.—During Court we had the pleasure of meeting many friends who came to the county seat either on business or for pleasure.

Besides the Johnstown attorneys, we met Capt. Woodruff of the *Democrat*, looking hale and hearty as ever. May he be able to stand an hundred more campaigns, and each one as successful as the last.

Jas. B. M'Creight, Esq., was also present as a juror, and was warmly greeted by many of his old friends; while Captain Benford, of the Scott House, did the amiable, and played host to his friends. Maj. Ryckman represented ably the police force of Johnstown. Capt. Porter, of Hemlock, was also a short time in town, as well as Sheriff Buck, Jury Commissioner elect. Upon the whole the week was a pleasant one.

TO THOSE INTERESTED.—The books and accounts of Wm. H. McEnrue, late publisher of *Democrat & Sentinel*, have been left in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All persons indebted for subscription, advertising, etc., will save costs by making payment to me without delay. I will be at the hotel of Henry Foster, in Ebensburg, during the present week. J. S. STRAYER, J. P.
Johnstown, Dec. 12, 1867.

EBENSBURG TRADE REVIEW.—Our enterprising and wide awake merchant friend, V. S. Barker, has just had issued from the *Alleghanian* office the second number of the "Ebensburg Trade Review." It is brimming full of wit and wisdom—all of which is made subservient to the fact that the aforesaid Barker wishes everybody to call at his

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed like any other machine, on mechanical principles. If the watches are good it is because the machinery is good. Of course there must be no defect in the principle or plan of movement—no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed—nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled, it rests wholly with the machinery, constructed with infinite diversity of form and function expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in the cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel and stone are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a timekeeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform in the minutest details, not easily damaged, and when repaired always as good as new. There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade-mark of "WALTHAM" is guarantied to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.—*Every Watch fully warranted.* For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces. For further information address the Agents, ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

USE THE BEST.—*Blades' Euphonial Lubricators* are a medical preparation in the form of a Lozenge, and are universally considered the most pleasant, convenient and effectual remedy in use for Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croups, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diptheria, and all Pulmonary Complaints. They are WARRANTED to give quicker and more lasting benefit in the above affections than any other remedy. Also to contain no deleterious ingredient, and not to offend the weakest and most sensitive Stomach.

Blades' Constitution Pills are so called because of their peculiar effect upon the Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nervous System. For inactivity of the Liver, for the Stomach in derangement, or Dyspepsia, they will delight the patient with their mild and beneficial effect, especially if after long continued indigestion and costiveness, they are left with periodical returns of the Sick Headache. In case of a severe cold, producing Chills and Fever, you can break it very soon by using the Pills as per directions with each box. JOHN H. BLADES & CO.,
aug8-1y Proprietors, Elmira, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists; 25 cts. per box.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, &c., in horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in cattle. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, also increase the milk of cows. Try them and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo. P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y. would not use them until he was told of what they were composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents a box. Depot, 56 Cortland St. N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes that every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 S. Second St., Williamsburg, N. Y.
☞R. J. Lloyd, Druggist, Ebensburg, is Agent for the sale of the above preparation.

FORTUNE, we're told, is a fickle dame
Who plays on many a shabby game,
But oft it happens they are to blame
Who know not how to take her;
For her favors she seldom denies
To he who acts both prudent and wise,
And all his family wants supplies—
His clothing, dry goods, and etceteras—
At the store of Shoemaker.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—In less than two weeks the gay and festive season will be with us, and as everybody wishes to don the best attire on such interesting occasions, we advise an immediate and elaborate examination of the immense stock of goods, etc., with which J. M. Thompson's store is so abundantly supplied for the holiday season.

LITTLE girls believe in the man in the moon, and big girls believe in the man in the honey-moon, but big and little, young and old, short and tall, believe, or should believe, that more goods of the best quality can be bought for less money from Mills & Davis than at any other store in northern Cambria. Call and be convinced.

GLADNESS.—What a fund of gladness is concentrated in the admirable stock of jewelry, fancy articles, notions, toys, &c., with which C. T. Roberts' store is so completely filled for the holidays. Hundreds of young hearts—aye, and old ones too—will be made happy through the agency of Cham's magnificent articles for holiday gifts.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on last Wednesday, Samuel McMullin, son of Mr. Alexander McMullin, of Allegheny township, was dangerously, if not fatally

MARRIED.

BURCHINAL—PATTERSON.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. R. A. Fink, Mr. JOSEPH BURCHINAL, of Baltimore, and Miss IRENE, youngest daughter of Jesse Patterson, Esq., of Conemaugh borough, this county.

DIED.

SKELLY.—In Summerhill township, on Nov. 18th, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John Skelly, sr., in the 70th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

CAUTION—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a House and Lot situated in Carrolltown borough, Cambria county, Pa., from Mrs. Lydia Bendon, as I purchased and paid for the same, and she holds the title to it merely as my trustee. [dec.12-3t.] N. J. BENDON.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for Lumber, or on Store account, who wish to save costs and trouble, are requested to call at my office and settle before the first day of January, 1868. A. A. BARKER.
Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1867.-3t.

NOTICE.—I will leave the Summit in a short time, and am desirous of having ALL my accounts settled. Parties knowing themselves indebted will please call soon, as their accounts can be settled on better terms with me than any one else.

I cheerfully recommend my successor, Dr. Devereaux, to the confidence of the public.
Dec 12.-3t. WALTER BELL.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERERS,
NO. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞Orders promptly attended to. dec.5.-4t.

NOTICE.—Collectors of School and Road Taxes in the several Districts of Cambria county, are requested to return to this office, on or before the first day of February, 1868, the Seated Lands on which personal property sufficient cannot be found to levy and make the Taxes for the year 1867.
By order of the Commissioners.
WM. H. SECHLER, Clerk.
Com'rs Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1867.3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, having thereon erected a good *Plank House, Frame Stable*, and other outbuildings, with a never failing spring of water and an excellent young orchard on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and the property altogether would be a most desirable home for any one wishing to buy it. For further information apply to
CATHARINE ALLEN.
Chest Springs, Dec. 12, 1867.-7t*

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania:

In the matter of ISRAEL BERKLEY, Bankrupt: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of ISRAEL BERKLEY, of Yoder township, in the county of Cambria, in the said District, who was, to wit, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Johnstown, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867.
MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
Dec. 12, 1867.-4t. Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Thursday, Dec. 19th*, inst., a VALUABLE FARM, situated in Cambria township, 1½ miles south-east of Ebensburg, containing 120 Acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.—There are upon the premises an excellent FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, WAGON SHED, CORN CRIB and Stone SPRING HOUSE, besides two good Apple Orchards, a never-failing running pump of water, and all other conveniences.

Also, at the same time, will be offered for sale, COWS, YOUNG CATTLE, SPRING CALVES, SHEEP, THRESHING AND MOWING MACHINES, Two Horse Spring WAGON, Two Horse SLED, and many other farming utensils. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known by ISAAC CRAWFORD.
Ebensburg, Dec. 5, 1867.

HOLLIDAYSBURG!
JACOB M. PIRCHER,
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHIER & TAILOR,
Has just opened a full assortment of well selected and most desirable
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Gents and Boys furnished with CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of the latest styles and best material, at the *LOWEST CASH PRICES.*
A VARIETY OF PIECE GOODS, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the most approved manner.
Having given full satisfaction to his customers for more than TWENTY FIVE YEARS, he guarantees the same to all who may favor him with their patronage in the future.
☞Store on the west side of Montgomery street, below Blair, next door to Masonic Hall, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [my23.1y.]

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF WINTER CLOTHING.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, TAILOR, has just received a new and extensive stock of *CLOTHING* from the East, consisting of Cloth Coats, Flossed Salma Overcoats, Short and Long Flossed Gum Boots for Gents, Boots and Arctic Shoes for Ladies and Gum Shoes for Children, all of which will be sold at the lowest prevailing prices. He has also received his Quarterly Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1867, with a large number of patterns for Boys' Clothing. nov 14-3t.

WANTED, AGENTS—Male or Female.—Can clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light and honorable business. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a good paying occupation. Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, E. E. Lockwood, Detroit, Michigan. [nov.7.-6t.

BARGAINS can be had by buying

THIS WAY!!
For Bargains!
HIGH STREET. | LOW PRICES.
THE LATEST!
THE GREATEST!
THE NEATEST
AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
THOMPSON'S
CHEAP STORE!
On High Street.
THE LARGEST STOCK!
THE BEST VARIETY!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
AND MORE OF THEM!
THAN HAVE BEEN OFFERED HERE
FOR A LONG TIME!
Fine DRESS GOODS
Standard Dry Goods,
SUPERB LINE OF NOTIONS,
FRESH GROCERIES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION!
COME AND BUY YOUR

ANIMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GOODS.

V. S. B.
VARIETY!
STYLE!
BEAUTY!
V. S. BARKER
MORE NEW
SUMMER GOODS
AT
Lowest Prices!
HAVING JUST RECEIVED
A NEW AND
EXTENSIVE
STOCK OF
Dry Goods
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &c.,
I DEFY
Competition!
EITHER IN
GOODS OR PRICES
and invite the
ATTENTION
OF
PURCHASERS
TO MY
SUPERB STOCK
OF
Cheap Goods
V. S. BARKER,
EBENSBURG,

V. S. BARKER'S CHEAP CASH STORE, MAIN STREET.

GEIS & REUTH
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.
Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.
The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.
☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct 24, 1867.-tf.

A WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST!
THE ONLY CLOTHING STORE
IN EBENSBURG.
FALL & WINTER STOCK
There is no need now of going to any place distant from home to purchase
Ready-Made Clothing,
as the subscribers have not only in store on Main street, three doors east of Crawford's Hotel, a full line of
OVERCOATS, FROCK & DRESS COATS, *BUSINESS AND OTHER COATS.*
Cassimere and Doeskin Pantaloons, Pantaloons for every day wear, Vests of all styles and textures, and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, to suit all purchasers, as well as Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Sacks, Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Bags, &c., but we are prepared to sell goods at as
Reasonable Prices
as like articles can be purchased from any dealer in this section of the State. Our
STOCK IS UP AND PRICES DOWN
to the times, as any person can satisfy himself who visits our establishment.
☞Remember that this is the only regular, first-class Clothing Store in Ebensburg, and in variety, extent and cheapness of stock it will be found unrivalled. Everybody is invited to give us a call.
oct.17.'67. J. A. MAGUIRE & CO.

ANOTHER NEW WRINKLE!
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES.
In addition to his large stock of the best Eastern made
SHOES, BUSKINS, GAITERS, &c.,
For Ladies' and Children's Wear,
the subscriber has just added to his assortment a full and complete invoice of
Boots and Shoes for Men and Youths,
which he will not only warrant to be superior to any goods of like character now being offered in this market, but vastly better in every respect than the slop-shop work with which the country is flooded. Remember that I offer no article for sale which I do not guarantee to be regular custom made, of the best material and superior finish, and while I do not pretend to compete in prices with the dealers in auction goods, I know that I can furnish BOOTS, SHOES, &c., that will give *more service for less money* than any other dealer in this community, and I pledge myself to repair, free of charge, any article that may give way after a reasonable time and reasonable usage. Everybody is respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and learn my prices.
The subscriber is also prepared to manufacture to order any and all work in his line, of the very best material and workmanship, and at prices as reasonable as like work can be obtained anywhere. French Calf, Common Calf, Morocco and all other kinds of Leather constantly on hand.
☞Store on Main street, next door to Crawford's Hotel.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1867.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE
THE SUBSTANCE FADES
PICTURES FOR THE MILLION.
Having located in Ebensburg, I would respectfully inform the public that I am prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHS in every style of the art, from the smallest card Picture to the largest sized for framing. Pictures taken in any kind of weather.
PHOTOGRAPHS PAINTED IN OIL, INDIA INK OR WATER COLORS.
Every attention given to the taking of Children's pictures, but in clear weather only.
Special attention is invited to my stock of large PICTURE FRAMES and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, which I will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in town. *Copying* and *Enlarging* done on reasonable terms. I ask comparison and defy competition.
Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same. Gallery on Julian street, two doors south of Town Hall.
T. T. SPENCE, Photographer.
Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1867.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of D. A. Conrad, late of Ebensburgh boro', of Michael Maxwell, late of Washington tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.
JOHN A. BLAIR, Administrator.
Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1867.-6t.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. RUSH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Glass, Putty, Window Paper, Stationery, Books, Wall Paper, Fluid and Burning Oils, Camphene, Alcohol, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Pocket Cutlery, Violin Strings, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Spectacles, Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Motto Cards, Envelopes, Ink, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Cream, Hair Oils, Pomades, Hair Dyes, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders, Tooth Paste, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Fine Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Cologne, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fine Hair Oils, Pomades, Bay Rum, Fine Combs, Fine Tooth Brushes, Fine Hair Brushes, Fine Clothes Brushes, Fine Flesh Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Fine Whisk Brooms, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Perfumery, Fine Cigars, Fine Tobacco, Fine Snuff, Fine Pipes, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Fine Violin Strings, Fine Trusses, Fine Shoulder Braces, Fine Supporters, Fine Crutches, Fine Spectacles, Fine Gold Pens, Fine Pencils, Fine Pocket Books, Fine Portmonaies, Fine Motto Cards, Fine Envelopes, Fine Ink, Fine Mucilage, Fine Sealing Wax, Fine Wafers, Fine Pocket Knives, Fine Razors, Fine Razor Strops, Fine Shaving Soap, Fine Shaving Cream, Fine Hair Oils, Fine Pomades, Fine Hair Dyes, Fine Tooth Brushes, Fine Tooth Powders, Fine Tooth Paste, Fine Hair Brushes, Fine Clothes Brushes, Fine Flesh Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Fine Whisk Brooms, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fine Extracts, Fine Cologne, Fine Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fine Hair Oils, Fine Pomades, Fine

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of deep regret we announce the death of Mr. William Rodrigue, of this city. The respected deceased departed this life at his residence, No. 275 West Eleventh street, on the 5th instant and in the sixty-seventh year of his age. At half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., the remains were conveyed to St. Joseph's Church, Sixth avenue, where a Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas Farrell, the Most Rev. Archbishop, Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., and many of the Reverend Clergy being present. There was also a numerous attendance of the relatives and friends of the family of the deceased. At the conclusion of the Mass absolution was pronounced by the Archbishop, after which the remains were conveyed to the cemetary at Fordham College, where they were deposited in the same vault in which repose the remains of his daughter,

Mr. Rodrigue was a native of Philadelphia, and was of French descent. At the close of his collegiate education he visited France, and during his three years' stay devoted himself to the study of art with the view of adopting it as his profession. On his return he entered the office of Mr. Strickland, the well-known Philadelphia architect, and was connected with the erection of the United States Bank. He was subsequently engaged in surveying expeditions through the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and also in Canada. Among his works while living in Philadelphia he furnished the plan and designs of St. John's Church, of which the late illustrious Archbishop of New York was pastor. In the year 1838 he removed to New York with his family, and resumed the practice of his profession in this city. The Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street, was built on his plans and specifications, as was also the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth street. In both instances, however, the limited means at command compelled a modification of the original design. We should state here that the very fine addition to the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, a work which was universally admired for its beauty of design and architectural finish, was made by the deceased. The last important work with which the late Mr. Rodrigue was connected was the new St. Patrick's Cathedral. In this he was associated with Mr. Renwick, but for several years past his failing health confined him almost entirely indoors, and he took no active part in the practical superintendence of its erection.

Mr. Rodrigue was related to the late Archbishop of New York, having been married to the sister of that distinguished prelate—a lady who is beloved and respected by all who possess the honor of her friendship or acquaintance. The deceased gentleman was earnestly devoted to his profession, too much so to fall in with the style of the present day—a style in which the substantial and the artistic is too often sacrificed to less worthy considerations. As a man, he was esteemed by all who knew him for his integrity of character, his courteous demeanor, and the virtues of a true Christian gentleman. An affectionate and devoted husband and father, he has left behind him a memory that will never cease to be cherished. May he rest in peace.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

DEATH.—We have never read anything more beautiful than the following from the pen of George D. Prentice:

"There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless, and he all powerful, and the last faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter, we feel, in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that the earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficient provision to soften its intenseness. When the good and the lovely die the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, lights up our darkened hearts and lends to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not if we could dispel the darkness that environs it.

TO PREPARE LARD.—Cut the fat into small pieces, and put in a pot without water or salt, to simmer over a very slow fire; stir it up frequently that it may not stick or burn. When it is quite clear and transparent, put it into stone jars of from one to four gallons each; if any salt is to be added, mix it in while the lard is cooling. The next day take pieces of white muslin rather larger than the top of the jar; press a piece smoothly down on the lard, pack in a close layer of salt an inch thick to exclude the air, lay another piece of cloth over it, cover the jar tight, tying over all two thicknesses of paper. Butter or lard packed in this manner will keep perfectly sweet through the year, in a cool dry place. In England it is customary to put a sprig of rosemary into the lard while melting.

IMPORTANT TO EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, &c.—In a circular addressed to United States Assessors, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: "Pains should be taken to acquaint executors, administrators, trustees, &c., of their *personal* liability for legacy taxes, and that it is not only their legal duty but for *their own private interest and protection* to pay legacy taxes and succession taxes, under section 138, upon each sum before it is paid over to the legatee, distributee or successor. All persons should be informed that a succession tax is a first charge on the interest of the successor, *and of all persons claiming in his right* in all the real estate in respect whereof such duty is assessed, and that such estate is liable to seizure and sale, even in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser."

A number German prima donna, who a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VASSAR COLLEGE for Young Ladies.—The Trustees of this Institution, desiring to extend the benefits of Mr. Vassar's munificent gift for the better education of young women, will admit, at any time in the Collegiate year, students prepared to join College classes, charging expenses only from the date of their reception. Terms low; great facilities for education, such as Cabinets, Art Gallery, Library, Musical Conservatory, &c. For circulars containing full information, address J. N. SOHOU, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Harvest is Over!
The Yield is Great!
Prosperity Abounds!
Winter is Coming!

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,

The Great Town and Country Weekly.

The RURAL is the Leading and Largest-Circulating Newspaper of its Class on the Continent—superior in Value and Variety of Contents and Beauty of Appearance. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with Engravings, than any other Journal,—for it comprises Departments including

Agriculture, Horticulture, Sheep Husbandry, Education, Grazing, Dairying, Youth's Reading, Domestic Econ'my, Commerce, Mark'ts, Rur'l Architecture, General News,

With Illustrations, Tales, Essays, Music, Poetry, Rebuses, Enigmas, &c., &c.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is a *National Journal*, circulating largely in the East and West, North and South. It EMPLOYS THE BEST TALENT in all Departments. Its corps of Editors, Contributors, &c., comprises many of the best Farmers, Planters, Wool Growers, Graziers, Horticulturalists, &c., and also Authors, Scholars, &c., of note and ability. In brief, the RURAL is *Ably Edited, Profusely Illustrated, Neatly Printed—Practical, Scientific, Useful—Moral, Instructive and Entertaining.*

Wherever located—in Country, Village or City—YOU WANT THE RURAL—YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS WANT IT!—for it is adapted to the wants of all. Note that it is not a *monthly*, but a Large and Beautiful Weekly, and that Vol. XIX will be materially **Enlarged.**

Each No. contains Eight Double Quarto Pages, printed in extra style.—Clear Type, Good Paper, and more and better ILLUSTRATIONS than any other Journal of its Class.—A Title Page, Index, &c., at close of Vol.

TERMS—Only $3 a year; to clubs of ten, $2.50 per copy. Vol. XIX begins Jan. 4, 1868. *Now is the time to Subscribe and Club.* Great Offers to Club Agents.—Specimens, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c., SENT FREE; or the 18 numbers of this Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) on trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PAPER FOR THE MILLION!—THE AMERICAN FARMER, the Practical Farmer's Own Paper, the Cheapest and the Best Agricultural and Horticultural Journal in America. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with Numerous Engravings of Farm Buildings, Animals, Fruits and Flowers.

Now is the time to subscribe for 1868.—ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR! Agents wanted everywhere. For Club Price List of Valuable Prizes open to all, &c., address JOHN TURNER, Publisher and Proprieter, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay from $100 to $150 per month from now until Spring.—Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Phila.

EXCELSIOR DIALOGUES, consisting of New and Original first-class dramas, colloquies, etc., for advanced Speakers in Schools, Exhibition-rooms and private theatricals. Every line written expressly for this book by a corps of Professional Teachers and writers. Acknowledged to be the best work of the kind ever published. Cloth, nearly 400 duodecimo pages, price $1.75—mailed free. Address P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, 702 Chestnut St., Phila.

WANTED!--200 FARMERS!—To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity in which they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month. For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AZYGOS.—Three magnificently illustrated Medical Books, containing important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing the Secretary of the New York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton Place, N. Y.

STANDARD Sliding Machines, OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, great power, large capacity, unrivaled convenience of adjustment. Also, pipe vises, with and without extra jaw, and vises of all sizes, for heavy and light work. Send to UNION VISE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass. for illustrated circular. For sale by dealers in hardware and machinery.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.—Seven per cent. interest February and August. These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., cor. Wall and William-sts., N. Y. City.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

$100

PACKED IN THIS BRAND

DAILY.

Mondays, 1 $100 Note
Tuesdays, 2 Fifties
Wed'days, 5 Twenties
Thursdays, 10 Tens
Fridays, 20 Fives
Saturdays, 50 Twos

P. & G. LORILLARD,
16, 18 & 20 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

We have not discontinued, nor do we intend to cease packing $100 DAILY in papers of CENTURY TOBACCO, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ We are making the Century from the *choicest leaf*; it is free from drugs, and is in every respect the *best FineCutTobacco* manufactured. Sold by all respectable jobbers.

$15 TO $25 PER DAY, SURE.—Agents wanted everywhere to sell our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines.* "Every housewife should use it."—*N. Y. Tribune.* "We have seen it used and it gives entire satisfaction."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—*Extract of a Letter from Baron Solomon Rothschild.*—PARIS, 8th April, 1864, Rue Fauby, St. Honore.—Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indian Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account, I will forward you the amount through Messrs. Belmont & Co., New York.

Baron Solomon Rothschild having recommended to many of his friends Major LANE'S LINIMENT, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

THE INDIAN LINIMENT,

As a relief, ever ready; as a killer of pain, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, has no equal. For the relief and cure of *Rheumatic* and *Neuralgic Affections, Sprains, Bruises, &c*, it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious, taken inwardly, in the cure of *Cholera, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c*, and is without exception the *most wonderful Panacea* the world affords. No FAMILY should be without it. Every TRAVELER by land or sea should have a bottle. MINERS and FARMERS residing at a distance from physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of Accidents and sudden attacks of Stomach Complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Inquire for *Major LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT, and take no other.* PRICE 50 Cts. per bottle. For sale at wholesale and retail by Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.; Gale & Robinson, 186 Greenwich-st., N. Y.; F. C. Wells & Co., 192 Fulton-st., N. Y.; Chas. N. Crittenden, 38 6th Ave., N. Y., and by respectable Druggists throughout the world. None genuine unless signed by JOHN THOS. LANE, and countersigned by J. T. LANE & CO., Proprietors, 168 Broadway, N. Y. ☞Send for circular.

Madam Foy's

Corset Skirt Supporter!

Combines in one garment a PERFECT FITTING CORSET, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing—gives ease and elegance—is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO., 96 Summer St., Boston, and 22 Walker St., New York.

Also, by HENRY C. MOORE, 429 Market st., Phila., and STELLMANN, HINRICHS & CO., 21 Hanovar street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of *Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips*, applied to the sides, top, bottom and centre of doors and windows.—The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

WE STILL LIVE! Don't be humbugged by Imposters or "patent" *cast iron or machine* "Stencil tools." Send for our New Catalogue of *Improved Stencil Dies*, 20 varieties, *all of Steel*, carefully finished and tempered. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

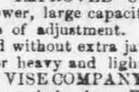
REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

Ladies, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of Goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm of GRAHAM & CO., *FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR*, such as Silk, Merino and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with ten cents for each check, and the getter up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $300, according the number of names sent. Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address GRAHAM & Co., 64 & 66 Federal St., Boston.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE, containing lists of Dry and Fancy Goods, Watches, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., to be sold, ONE DOLLAR for each article. Great inducements to Agents. PLUMMER & MOULTON, 15 Marshall St., Boston, Mass.

WE ARE COMING,

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods, and sample, sent to any address free. Address J. S. HAWES & CO., 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5125.



It is the Best Chance ever offered to Agents!

One or two days' time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, FREE OF COST! Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's sale in the country. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO. 31 Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—*The Cheapest Book ever Published*, containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors and their Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of Cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the world.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, prepared from the fotmula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by Ex-

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

D. W. HARSHBERGER & CO.,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Keep constantly for sale the largest and best assortment of pure

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Alcohol, Turpentine,

Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,

4000 Lbs. White Lad,

DYES, DYE-STUFFS, GALS, PUTTY,

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which will be

SOLD AT CITY PRICES.

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS,

by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries and Toilet Articles

is acknowledged by all judges to be the

LARGEST IN QUANTITY
AND FINEST IN QUALITY
OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHARP'S MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS

AND

SHARP'S MAGIC OINTMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES.

Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867.-1y.

BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OLDEST

DRUG STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

C. T. FRAZER

Keeps constantly on hand the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE

DRUG BUSINESS

In the County, which he offers

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC

AT LOWEST RATES!

C. T. FRAZER.

Franklin Street,

(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE,)

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

old established

Fur Manufactory!

NO. 718

Arch St., above 7th,

PHILAD'A.

Have now in Store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's waar, now in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Cambria county and vicinity.

Remember the Name, Number and Street.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH St., above 7th, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

☞*I have no partner, nor connection with any other Store in Philad'a.* [oc.3.4m.]

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan.)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

FLEM. HOLLIDAY,

WITH

GRAFF, WATKINS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

426 MARKET STREET.

Aug. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

KINPORTS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES

IRON, NAILS, &c.,

Juniata Street, opposite United States Hotel,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

ANY PERSON intending to build a House or Barn, can buy Nails and Hardware cheap by paying cash at

Feb. 28. GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH BUYERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

QUICK SALES,
QUICK SALES,
QUICK SALES,

AND SMALL PROFITS,
AND SMALL PROFITS,
AND SMALL PROFITS,

GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE.
GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE,
GURLEY'S NEW CHEAP STORE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
EBENSBURG, PA.
EBENSBURG, PA.

The Largest Stock of Goods. The Best Selected and the Greatest Variety ever brought to Town.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST,
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST,
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST.

GO AND SEE.
GO AND SEE.
GO AND SEE.

The subscriber calls the attention of the public to the fact, that he has just received and opened out in his New Store, a large stock of goods, consisting of

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHOP FEED, Bran, Fish, Bacon and Cheese; Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Soap, Vinegar, &c., &c.

NOTIONS, DRUGS, PERFUMERY, Stoneware and Earthenware. ALSO, a fine assortment of the best and latest style of Hats. He always keeps constantly on hand Bologna Sausages, Sardines, Fresh and Spiced Oysters in can, or half cans, and almost everything in the eating or drinking line. All of which will be sold at small profit.

GEO. GURLEY,

MAIN STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

January 31, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale two valuable tracts of TIMBER LAND, situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, and known as the "Lloyd Property." ALSO—Four other valuable tracts of LAND, situate in Cambria and Jackson townships, and known as the "Pensacola Property." ALSO—TWO FARMS adjoining the borough of Ebensburg—one containing about 100 acres; the other about 150 acres. The buildings are all in good repair, with never-failing springs of water near the houses.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase or sell Farms or Timber Lands, will do well by calling on me before buying or offering them for sale. F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ap.11.tf. Att'y at Law, Ebensburg.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!—Being desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale the *Ebensburg Foundry*, with all its appurtenances, including all the real and personal property thereto belonging, the engine, patterns, flasks, &c. Also, all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, consisting of Threshing Machines, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Plows and Castings of various kinds. As I am determined to sell, purchasers may rely upon getting any or all the above named articles cheaper than they can be had anywhere else in Pennsylvania. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

July 4, 1867.-6m. E. GLASS.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale lower than they can be bought elswhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

O. K.

CURTAIN FIXTURE!

Has no superior in the World!!

It is pronounced faultless by all who have used it, and it is predicted that it will supersede all other Curtain Fixtures now in use. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler, having opened an office in rooms over R. R. Thomas' Store, offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

ROBERT E. JONES,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.,

Dealer in Lumber. The highest prices, *in Cash*, paid for CHERRY, POPLAR, ASH and LINN LUMBER.

DOZ. WOODEN BUTTER BOWLS

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867. **FALL TRADE.** 1867.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS

now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.-6m.

HARTFORD

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK.

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,

April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND **EXCHANGE OFFICE.**

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

JOHN HICKEY, ALTOONA PA.,

Dealer in all kinds

Household Furniture!

SUCH AS

LOUNGES,	TABLES,	BEDSTEADS
SOFAS,	BUREAUS,	WHAT-NOTS

CUSHIONED, CANE-BOTTOMED AND COMMON CHAIRS, &c.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOM,

JULIA STREET, NEAR HARRIET,

Opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church,

March 7, 1867.-1y. EAST ALTOONA.

TOM. P. DAVIS,

WITH

BOYD & STROUD,

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,

No. 82 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA

JAMES CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, BACON, FISH AND SALT,

No. 388 Liberty street,

June 27, 1867. *PITTSBURGH, PA*

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

501 *BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,

From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties, from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, &c., &c.,

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. [apr26-1y.]

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest *STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE*

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

EBENSBURG DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

LEMMON & MURRAY,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Fancy Soaps, Leon's and Hall's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, (all kinds,) Davis' Pain Killer, Always Ready Relief, Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Citrate Magnesia, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, PURE SPICES, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds, Cap, Post and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Blue and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ Medicine for the body and food for the mind. Call and see.

MAIN STREET, EBENSBURG.

July 25, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

At their Stores in the Scott House, Main and on Clinton Street, Johnstown,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.

H. CHILDS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. BYERS,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GERMAN,

M. McDONALD,

WITH

M. CRESSWELL & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 511 Market Street,

June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA*

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS,

123 Market St.

PHILAD

GROCERS

JAMES H. DAVIS,

Dealer in all kinds of

POPLAR, CHERRY & ASH LUMBER,

Yard Nos. 314 and 316 N. Broad St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Business attended to in Ebensburg by Wm. J. Williams. [may16-1y.

PAPER-CUT-OFF